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FIRST PART
Of the Treatise of the Late
Dreadful Plague
In **FRANCE**, *K*

Compared with that terrible **PLAGUE**
In **LONDON**, in the Year 1665.
In which died near A Hundred Thousand Persons.
Together with the Method of Cure used to those
who Recovered in *London*, not ONE having DIED that
used it: And **RULES** for its Prevention and Cure.
Published for the Preservation and Benefit of all Per-
sons who may at any Time be, where this terrible
Infection may reach. And is proper to be kept in Eve-
ry Family to be ready at Hand in the Day of Tribula-
tion and Affliction, and Time of Need.

Dedicated to **Dr. SLOANE**.

*The smiting Angel loaded with Vengeance Hood,
Spreading his Plagues and pointing out their Road,
Freight with the Wrath of an offended God.*



THis Book is Given Gratis, Up One pair of Stairs at the
Sign of The *Andys Necklace* without Temple-Bar.
At Mr Greg's Bookseller next Northumberland-House Charing-Cross.
And At Mrs Garway's at the Royal Exchange-Gate next to Cornhill.
L O N D O N: Printed by H. Parker, in Goswell-street. 1728.

To Sir HANS SLOANE Bart, President of the
Illustrious College of Physicians of LONDON.

SIR, The Just and Wise Choice the College has made in placing You at their Head, having given You an uncommon Concern and Zeal for the Health of the Publick, and particularly for the Assistance of the Poor; the putting Instructions into the Hands of every one, by which they may be able to Help themselves in a Distemper in which Physicians dare not without Hazard of Life make them a Visit, cannot but be entirely conformable to Your Wishes.

The Distemper, here treated of is the PLAGUE, (the Destroying Angel of Mankind) which puts to flight the Dearest Friends.

The Husband abandons the Wife, the Wife the Husband:

The Parent the Child, & the Child the Parent: Never is Help & Assistance more wanting, & never so difficult & hard to be had.

The nearest Relations, running themselves into the Jaws of Death, in daring but to take their Leaves of a Gasping & expiring Friend.

The Safety, Sir, and Preservation of our Country, is the Motive of Giving away these Useful Instructions, that even the most Destitute Persons may thereby be able to Help themselves.

So that if every Family where the Plague has raged in France, had but had such a Book as the Second Part of this Treatise, to have had Recourse to for Instructions what to have done, some Thousands of Lives might have been saved: Whereas 'tis computed that now in France, out of every 8 in a House where the Plague has been, 7 have perished, and mostly for want of Help.

YOU having been also pleased to Honour this Book with so very favourable a Reception, encourages its Continuance to the World.

In order that every Family may have One by them to be ready at Hand against the Day of Affliction, Tribulation, & time of Need.

For Your Great Name going along with these Instructions, will encourage and enforce their Use (*Pondus addit verbis*) to Numbers who otherwise might not regard them, and so Perish purely for want of HELP, because no Body will come at them.

If ever therefore this Dreadful Calamity should unhappily reach this Kingdom (which God Almighty of his infinite Mercy avert from us) it may be truly said, that these Instructions supplies Your Presence, and will be esteem'd the same thing as a Charitable Visit from YOU to those, whom without certain risque of their own Life, no Physician, nor even any Body else, dares to assist.

So that Those who may happily be either Preserved from, or Recovered of the PLAGUE by the Assistance of this little Book because it is honoured with YOUR NAME, may with good Reason say, that they owe their Life, and their All to YOU.

THE late Dreadful Plague in *France*, was First Unhappily brought to *Marseilles* by a Ship from *Sidon* in *Asia*.

The Porters first employ'd in opening her Cargoes, were seiz'd with violent Pains in the Head, Reaching to Vomit, with *Plague Sores*, &c. and died thereof in 3 Days.

Those who succeeded them, were taken in the same manner, & died likewise. But many of the *Sailors* having brought in Goods privately, a considerable Mortality ensued.

The Physicians, Surgeons, and Clergy, with their Servants, who attended the Sick, All died: so that the Sick lay dying at their Doors, without Help, calling in a most piteous Manner for Assistance, but none dares come near them; so that nothing is to be seen but Dead or Dying Persons; 20 or more lying often Dead at Once in a House.

Seven and Twenty Carts appointed to carry them out, not being sufficient, the Magistrates were obliged to take condemned Criminals out of the Prisons, to clear the Streets of the Dead; and yet above 3000 dead Bodies lay about unburied, which caused an intollerable Stench.

The Distemper having thus swept away near 100,000 Persons in and about *Marseilles*, it spread it self afterwards to other Cities where it made the same Havock.

At *Thoulon* (says a Letter from *Lyons*) there are very few People left. *Arles* and *Aix* (2 Great populous Cities, Archbishops-Seats, and each of them almost like *London*) are in the most deplorable Conditions that ever Places were, there being neither Physician, Magistrate, nor Divine left to help them, or Men to dig Graves for the Dead.

In a Word, those unhappy Cities are all Desolation and Misery, and dead Bodies lye in Heaps in the Houses and Streets, the Stench of which makes the Places intollerable.

'Tis thought there are not above five or six hundred People left in them, and those in such miserable Circumstances, that they are in a manner, given over for lost.

In *Bertee*, 1600 Souls are reduced to 26.

And at *Avignon* (a great populous City) there are whole Streets without so much as one Person alive in them, whole Families in Houses lying Dead, & no Body to Bury them.

And whoever offers to fly the Desolation is shot Dead.

So that they have true Cause to say, LORD HAVE MERCY ON US, and deliver us from this terrible Scourge.

Much in this manner was the Progress of that Great Plague which made such a terrible Slaughter in London in 1665, that near 100,000 Persons Fell by it.

And which was brought over in a Bale of Goods from Holland, by which the whole City became Infected.

No sooner was a House suspected to have the Sickness in it, but it was by Order of the Government (*unhumanly*) shut up, & a Great Red Cross was instantly painted on the Door, with these Words under it, LORD HAVE MERCY ON US, as a distinctive Mark for avoiding such Houses.

Four or 5000 were swept away every Week, so that it was common for an Inheritance to pass in 3 or 4 Days time to as many Heirs. Nay in ONE fatal Night in September more than 4000 Persons expired; & in the Week above 12,000:

And in that Month Dr. Hodges (who was an Eye-Witness of the whole Tragedy) tells us, that above 40,000 died.

Thus the Houses in London became soon filled with Dead Bodies; and the Living not being sufficient to bury them, the Government ordered Carts to go from House to House, to fetch the dead Bodies in heaps away.

Giving publick Notice by the Ringing of a Bell, and the dismal Cry of *Bring out your Dead, Bring out your Dead.*

And which were thrown into large Pits, dug in Waste Ground out in the Fields in Heaps of 30 or 40 together, the Burying-places, and Church-Yards being all full.

Those who attended the Interrment of their Friends one Night, were often carried to their own long Homes the next.

Infants hung at the Breasts of their dead Mothers.

Parents & Relations fell in Visiting their expiring Friends.

And married Persons died in Bed in each others Arms.

Some lie half dead at their Doors, calling out in a piteous manner for Help, but none dares come near them. *Non est qui adjuvet.* And others fall down dead in the Streets.

In One Room lay Carcases waiting for Burial: Another was fill'd with the Groans of expiring Persons, and every where nothing to be seen but Tears & Bewailings, as well for the Loss of Relations and Friends, as for the dismal Apprehension of every ones own approaching Departure.

In short, the Calamity was so very great, that the Poor could hardly get even Water, because none would go near them, and London was so depopulated, that it was observed, that Grass grew up in the Streets almost as in the Fields, and neither Church, or Shop was left open.

(3)
Of the Female Sex (says Dr. Hodges) most died, & hardly any Children escaped. It is also incredible to think how the Plague raged amongst the common People, insomuch that it was generally called *The Poor's Plague*, and Nine eminent Physicians Died by Charitably assisting them.

But what very much contributed to the Destruction of People, was the wicked Practices of many Nurses.

For these Wretches (as Dr. Hodges tells us) out of Greediness to plunder the Dead, would strangle their Patients, and charge it to the Distemper in their Throat.

One of which Nurses as she was leaving a House with the whole Family dead in it, loaded with her Robberies, fell down dead with her infected Burden in the Streets.

And another wicked Nurse was discovered by a sick Man who happened to recover after she had stripped him, having before, (as she thought,) strangled him.

Quid non Mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra Fames!

The same happen'd at *Marseilles*, where one single Wretch, confess'd (being Executed for it) that with their own Hands they had murdered above 40 sick Persons for the sake of Plunder.—*Quis talia fando—Temperet à Lachrymis—*

Having been preserved all the time from the Sickness, by that Receipt which is in the Second Part, by which the 4 Malefactors, who had robbed the Infected Houses, and Murdered the people during the Plague at *Marseilles*, own'd, when they came to the Gallows, that they had preserved themselves, & went from House to House without any fear of the Distemper, even where the very Worst of the Contagion Raged. The whole Account of which is at length in the New Edition of the Second Part.

Women are indeed much more Tender, Careful, Handy, & Laborious Nurses about a Sick Person, than Men, but take care that Faithful ones are employed. For Women are generally like *Jeremiah's Figs*. Chap. 24. v. 3. *Those that are Good, are very Good: And those that are Bad, are very Bad.*

The Infection being thus spread into most Parts of London, it gather'd every Day new Strength: and when it got once into a Family, it generally Kill'd them ALL.

Thus the unhappy City of London was all Calamity, & Misery, and dead Bodies lay in Heaps in the Houses and Streets, the Stench and Corruption of which made the very Air almost unsupportable to be breathed in.

So that no Body knew whether to betake themselves.

(8)
THis terrible *Plague* continued in this Manner in *London* about 10 Months, which long Duration of it, may be justly charged upon the unhappy Management of infected Houses, by thus barbarously shutting them up, which Practice ought by no means to be observed, nothing so much increasing the Contagion in a House, as a *Pent up Air*.

Even our common Prisons afford us an Instance of this, in which very few escape what they call the *Goal Distemper*, & which is always attended with a Degree of Malignity in proportion to the Closeness, and Stench of the Place.

Hence it would very well become the Wisdom of the Government, for the Health of the Town, & in Compassion to poor unhappy Prisoners, to take Care that all Houses of Confinement should be kept as Airy and Clean, as is consistent with the Use for which they are design'd.

If therefore it should at any time please Almighty God to visit us with this sore Distemper, Care ought to be taken against this *Unhappy Custom* of shutting up *Infected Houses*, that such a cruel and hurtful Method may be effectually prevented, which manifestly produces no other Effect, then to dispose Persons to Despair and Die.

So that Families ought to be left in their own Houses at liberty, where they have their own little Conveniences about them, and Friends to help them.

And not to be either shut up, or by Force hurried away out of them; but only a Mark set upon the House, and those who belong to it, whenever they go abroad should carry a White-Wand in their Hand, to Warn others that they belong to an Infected Family.

And also: As Neatness and CLEANLYNESS in a Country is the greatest Human means to keep out a *Plague* or any Infectious Distemper, it were very much to be wished for, that our wise Government would be pleased to take off ALL DUTY upon SOAP, that Nastyness, Sluttishness, and Filthiness may not be encouraged by Law.

And therefore whenever any Contagious Distemper is Feared, that Method is to be used with Rooms & Houses to keep out the Sickness, that is prescribed in the 2d Part.

The Design then of these Books being to instruct persons how they may Help themselves in this terrible Distemper, the 2d part of this Treatise is in a plain Instructive Stile for the Use of Families, containing efficacious Means for its prevention and Cure.

(7)
IF therefore the PLAGUE has unhappily reached any place, the First Thing Persons ought to do, is to have a good Courage, and to lay up some Provision and Stock of Those things that are Reckon'd up in the 2d Part.

Which being done, 'Tis now to little purpose to prescribe either very chargeable *Medicines*, or vast Numbers of Ingredients which are hard to come by, in any *Medicine* for the *Plague*, in which every Body is in such a Consternation and Amazement, that scarce ANY THING at all is to be had, & especially for the POORER sort of People.

The Rich can have any thing : The Poor no Body will Visit.

To what End then can it be to prescribe dear, or hard to be got Medicines in such a time as the *Plague* is, when the cheapest can scarce be had, & no Body will come at you.

And if a Cup of Water or a penny will save a person's life, & they cannot get it, they must die. In the 2d Part therefore are only such things as every one may easily come at.

As then the Chargableness and Multiplicity of Drugs seldom recommend any Medicine at any Time, so much less in this dreadful Calamity : And therefore, Feasable, Cheap, and easily Prepared Remedies, and easy also for every one to come by, are the properest at this Time, and such only are Directed to in the Second Part, which is calculated for the Assistance of those, whose Straitness of Circumstances makes them stand in the greatest Need of Help.

Yet notwithstanding all possible Care that can be taken, let every one redouble their Supplications to Almighty God, to avert this terrible Scourge from us, crying out continually, *From Plague and Pestilence DELIVER US O LORD.*

Zwelfer an Eminent German Physician, *Pharmacop.* p. 614. tells us of a certain Physician in Moravia, who ordered Persons to WEAR a dried Toad about their NECKS at a time when the *Plague* raged in the City. And of all those who only thus WORE it, he affirms that *Nullus mortuus est.*

And again of which Ronsseus has this old Verse. *Si quisquam*

GESTET percipiet PESTIS Contagia nulla.

Hence by the by, may be inferred, the Reasonableness of Childrens WEARING an Anodyne NECKLACE for their TEETH, as a dried Toad, &c. is of Service in the *Plague*.

For since *Pestilential Distempers* are thus evidently communicated by Venomous Effluvia : Why may not the Wearing of a Remedy profit also, and do good by its Sanative Effluvia.

Of which See more in The Treatise upon it Given Gratis.

(8)
AND if any of your Family is attacked with any Symptoms of the Distemper; That innocent thing is to be First given, which is mentioned in the Second Part.

But those Families who have any of Those Cleansing Sugar Plums mentioned in the Treatise upon them Given Gratis.



They are the proper thing to be given in this Case. And therefore Families would do well, to keep a few of these Plums always by them, to be ready at hand.

Give to the Person 2 or 3 of these Plums, and they will presently Cleanse the Body of those Foul Humors, which if not out of hand thus Carried off, would be a Cause of the greater Mortality and Increase of the Distemper.

This is not mentioned to induce People to lay out a deal of Money (these Plums being only A Penny a Peece, and 2 or 3 of them are enough in the present Case) but by reason that in any Infectious Distemper, they will do more towards a Cure, than many Pompos Medicines of a far greater price.

And the Buying a Few of these Plums, in order to have so Good a thing always in a Family in readiness, not only when any Infectious Distemper is apprehended, but at any other time, can give no great Inconvenience to any ones purse.

For these PLUMS are so pretty and convenient a thing for Family Use in other Cases also, that in common Indispositions, A person may Eat 2 or 3 of them at any time.

And a few Hours after they are Eaten, they will be so lightsome, & Breathe so freely, & be so well, that nothing but the Trial of them, can convince of their admirable Effect.

And Give One (which will cost only a penny, & is without any Mercury) Or a Quarter, Or Half a One, to a Child.

And if in a place where Any Infectious Distemper is apprehended, Every one of your Family (whilst even well in Health) does but Eat 2 or 3 of them, they will so (previously) Cleanse and dispose their Bodies, that such persons will not Catch the Infection near so easily as Others.

And if they should happen to have the Distemper, it will be in a much more Favourable & Cureable Manner.

Since therefore the Buying a Few of these Plums can give no great Inconvenience to any ones Purse, Every Family ought to Keep some of 'em always in readiness by them, against whatever may happen; & which it would be injurious to Families not to acquaint them here with.

THese things being thus done, carry the Sick Person into a Clean Warm (but *Airy*) Room with a Fire in it, and put them into a Warm Clean Bed, & don't let them have a Shirt or a Shift on, for the Reasons given in the 2d Part.

The person being in Bed, give them out of Hand of the Famous Drink in the 2d part, the only *Sure* Method of Cure.

This *Drink* is that Great Secret which the College of Physicians by Order of the King & Council in the Great Sick-ness Year 1665, ordered Persons to make use of, and by which such Numbers were preserved and Recovered.

Nay a certain Physician who during the whole Sicknes visited the Infected, affirms that NONE that took it Died.

And therefore it is in the 2d Part that *Every Body* may Know how to make it, and be able to help themselves.

But those Persons who have not this Drink, must take of that Other (*Easy to be had*) Medicine, mentioned also in the 2d Part, and by which another Physician, who during the whole time of the *Plague* in *London*, constantly visited the sick, says, that He then cured above 1000 persons.

Nay these Physicians say, that to the best of their remembrance, not ONE that took of them Died, when others who had not taken them, lay dead in the same Room.

And in Case these Things are not at Hand, then as Sure a thing as any, either to preserve from, or Cure the Distemper, will be that (every where to be had) Medicine, with which those Wicked Wretches abovementioned that were Executed in *France* for murdering and plundering the Sick during the *Plague* there, preserved themselves, without any manner of Fear of the Distemper, and which is in the 2d Part, Copied from the Receipt that the Duke of *Berwick's* Physician sent over to a Friend in *England*.

And which indeed will preserve any one from the *Plague*, 'tis such a wonderful thing, and yet so Easy to be had.

The Receipts of these Remedies ought to be kept in all Families as a Treasure. And therefore the 2d Part of this Book which contains them, may (in time of a *Plague* when Help is so hard to be had) come to be of such Value, that perhaps None of them may be then to be had,

For by the Method communicated to every one in the *Second Part*, (thro the Blessing of Almighty God) those will be preserved and Recovered, who otherwise would inevitably perish for want of Help, which makes it worth abundantly more than what you Lay out for it.

Part I. B

THE *Second Part* of This Book, so often abovementioned (instructing Every Person what they are to do from the Beginning to the End of this dreadful Distemper, fully containing the whole SCENE OF SERVICE during whatever Attack this Calamity may make upon any Family.

With Remedies suited to the Abilities. of every One, and also easy to come at, & at all times to be had, notwithstanding whatever Consternation a Family may be in at such a terrible time, when every one is in expectation of nothing but Death,) is, for the publick Good, GIVEN GRATIS (if expressly Asked for) to those Customers who Buy

Either, Of the following Famous TOBACCO which is an excellent thing and far better than any Common Tobacco for Persons to Smoak, or to make SNUFF of.

Or of the foregoing SUGAR PLUMS, which are 12 d. a Dozen : Or NINE Shillings a Gros, with Directions.

Or of the Celebrated Elixir of Lemons & Saffron, for Hypochondriack Ills in Men, & Hysterical Affects in Women.

'Tis a Delightful BITTER, of the Nature of *Stoughton's*, but far more agreeable, to be taken in Tea, Coffee, Punch, Wine, Ale, Beer, Whey, or any other Liquor : For Distempers of the Head and Nerves, the Heart-burn, Gout, Cholic, Sicknes at Stomach, &c. 'Tis in Neat Bottles at 1 s. each, with Directions. (Or 4 Bottles together for 3 s. 6 d.)

Or of the Famous DIURETICK Cleansing Elixir, to Carry off by Urine Venereal Infections, Owzings, Drippings, Heats, Pains, Difficulties of Urine, &c. As also Gravel, Sand, Films, Threads, Slime and other Impurities and Foulnesses in the Urinary Passages and Vessels after Venereal Cures, &c. empairing their Tone and Use. Sealed up in Neat Bottles, 3 s. 6 d. with Directions.

Or of the Purging Tincture, for Gentlemen and Others, to give the Benefit of Nature, by taking a Few Drops at any time in a Glass of Wine, or Ale, instead of *Daffy's Elixir*, *Scots Pills*, or other Purging Medicines, to Carry off Foul, Scorbutick or ITCHY Humors. In neat Bottles, at 1 s. each with Directions (Or 4 Bottles together for 3 s. 6 d.)

Or of the Strengthner for the Reins. 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions. 'Tis also a Soverein thing for the Nerves.

Or of the Anodyne Necklaces for Childrens Teeth. 5 s. each.

But this 2d Part is not to be Given with the Sale of Any thing (that may be Sold where These Books are Given away) unless such things belong expressly to These Books.

For all Persons whose Circumstances may make the Use of Tobacco adviseable for them.

A Particular Cephalick and Ophthalmick TOBACCO is prepared from the very best VIRGINIA Tobacco impregnated with the Quintessence and Virtues of certain peculiar Herbs and Chymical Oils, appropriated to the Head, Eyes, Stomach & Lungs.



In order to be much more effectual and Pleasant than any Common Tobacco, not only against the Plague, if ever it should unhappily come amongst us, but even for Persons that DAILY Smoak for Pleasure.

1st. 'Tis Sovereign against Infectious Airs and Distempers, Fogs, Ill-smells, and the PLAGUE by Sea or Land.

Seafaring-men therefore, and Persons Travelling & trading Abroad, cannot export a more useful Commodity.

2^{ly}. It smoaks so very pleasant in the Mouth, as to be not only an agreeable Amusement and Pastime, but also its Flavour is delightful to a whole Company in a Room.

3^{dly}. It so strengthens and restores ancient Sight, & preserves young Eyes, that by the Use of it, persons may (thro the Blessing of God) never come to wear Spectacles.

And if they have already used them, may come to leave them off, it so strengthens and clears the Sight and Eyes.

4^{thly}. It brings away Rheums and Humors that cause Difficulty of Hearing, Vapours, Headaches, Toothaches, the GOUT and Rheumatism, SORE, Weak, EYES, &c.

5^{ly}. It draws off Water where the Legs pit, & in a Dropsy.

6^{ly}. It helps to Expectorate and bring up that Flegm that causes Coughs, Wheezings, and Difficulty of Breathing.

And a Pipe of it in an Evening, gives a good Night's Rest.

So that those who once try it, will not be without it, One Pipe only of it is so very grateful, delicious and pleasant.

It is sealed up in Parcels at 1 s. each, which will last a good while, with Directions. And those who take Four Parcels together have them for 3 s. 6 d.

Of this Tobacco the following Letter was sent.

IN Sept. last being in Town, I was for 10 or 12 Days Lame with the GOUT, but being obliged to go Abroad, I happen'd in Cheapside to be with a Gentleman that Smoaked a very pleasant TOBACCO, which I enquired after, and he very much Recommended it to me for the GOUT & SORE EYES, with which I was then grievously afflicted.

P. 1. B 2

I bought of it At the Anodyne Necklace without Temple-Bar, and by only Smoaking of it, am now as well as ever I have been in my life: which I will testifie to any Person, that will Enquire for me at the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate-street, where I keep a Warehouse with Norwich Stuffs, Trading between Norwich and London. Jan. 9. 1722. James Scottow.

Some few more Particulars concerning the abovementioned
PURGING SUGAR PLUMS.

THese Plums are now used in Numbers of Families with Success & Liking. And have nothing of Mercury in them.

They differ from Common Sugar Plums in this: That Those at the Confectioners are bigger than These, but as for their Colour, Taste, &c. they may be Eaten as a Common Sugar-Plum.

Or Dissolved in any Liquor, & so are an easy Thing for squeamish Persons, & Children who will not take Physick: for you may thus deceive them, when they will take nothing else.

The Use of them is for WORMS, AGUES, Coughs, the Cholick, Want of Appetite and Digestion, Foulness & Sickness at Stomach, Head-achs, Shortness of Breath, &c.

And by eating One or 2 of these Plums Persons will in an Hour or 2 be quite another thing, they'l be so well.

And as for Worms, 2 of them brought away alive from the Child of Mr. Dixon in St. Martin's-Lane, a quarter of a Pint.

Price 12 d. a Dozen: Or NINE Shillings a Gros, with Directions with them, which every one is desired to Read.

A Proposal to All SHOP-KEEPERS, &c.

ANY Shopkeeper, Housekeeper, or Others in Town or Country, who will Sell to their Neighbours, and Acquaintance of these Famous SUGAR PLUMS.

You shall have great Allowance at the Anodyne NECKLACE without Temple-Bar, with a handsome printed Sheet to Hang out, (if you please) with these Words on it in Great Letters

The Famous PURGING SUGAR PLUMS Sold Here.

TAKE a Few into your Shop to try and begin with at First. If they Sell, as most certainly they will when they are once a little known, you will get more by them, than by many things you Sell: And if they do not Sell, you can be at no Loss: For you may Return them again.

PRAY make known and SEND This PROPOSAL & Book to your Friends, any where in Town or Country, that they may SELL these Plums, which will be to their Credit and Advantage.

The Contents of the Second Part.

Which is a Continuation of This Book, & together with it makes A compleat Treatise on the Plague.

WHich are the Signs & Fore-Runners of the PLAGUE.

What the Plague is, & with what Signs it first appears.

Which Signs and Tokens are Mortal, and which not ?

How to know Carbuncles from Bubos, & Plague Sores.

Compleat Instructions what persons are to do, to preserve themselves and Family from Infection, where any contagious Distemper either actually rages, or is apprehended:

What precautions they are to use at Home, & Abroad.

What Things they must avoid Touching & Handling.

Whose Company and Conversation, they are to shun.

And in what manner they may with Safety be conversant with, and visit their Dying Friends and others in this Dreadful Distemper, and not Catch it Themselves.

Where it is safest to dwell during the time of a Plague.

What things Persons ought to Keep and Hang up in their Houses to Chase away, & keep out the Infection.

How Any whole entire Family may be preserved from Infection during the whole Time when the Plague rages in any City, without either taking any Medicines, or any one of the Families leaving the Town all the time.

By this very same Method it was, that A Gentleman Inhabitant at *Marseilles* preserved himself and Family from the Sicknes, during the whole time that the Plague raged there ; & not one Soul of his House had the Distemper.

How Nurses & others who always attend the Sick, may keep themselves from being Infected all the time.

Which are the properest persons to attend the Sick.

Of the Use of Snuff, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Strong Liquors and Drams in the time of a Plague.

What you are to Air and Season your House with.

What Breakfast, and what Mornings Draught are Best during the Time of any infectious Distemper.

The Receipt of *That particular Family Drink*, (for every one of your Family to drink a Draught of every Morning, with their Breakfast, to keep and preserve them all the Day following from Infection) by which such Numbers were preserved from the Plague in the *Great Sicknes Year* in London 1665, altho they went Every Day Abroad.

What persons are to do, to preserve themselves from Infection, who are obliged to go about Streets.

What Cloaths are fittest to be worn in the time of a *Plague*, that the Infection may not harbour and stick in them, and thereby to avoid persons bringing Home any Infection along with them, when they go Abroad.

What Things every Family ought to lay up a Stock of, beforehand, when any Infectious Distemper is feared.

How you are to Manage any one of your Family that may unhappily be attacked with the Distemper.

In what manner you are to put them to Bed :

What you must FIRST give them, with the Reasons why they are not to have a Shirt or a Shift on, but must be put to Bed naked in a Blanket without any Linnen : & when and in what manner you must change these Cloths.

The Receipt of that *Great Cordial Drink*, mentioned above page 8. which the College of Physicians by Order of the King and Council in the *Great Sickness Year 1665*, ordered Families to make use of, & by which such Numbers were preserved and recovered, during that dreadful Time.

The Receipt of Another *Particular Remedy*, of which, some *Thousands* that took, (especially the *Poor*) not ONE died.

How a certain Gentleman a *Limner* preserved himself from the Infection during the last *Great Plague* in *London*, where he staid all the time, to draw Persons after they were Dead of the Infection, without being infected himself.

Instructions how to manage the *Plague Sores*.

The Receipt of that *Famous Application* that cured All the *Plague Sores* it was laid to, in the Sickness in *London*.

What to Give (during the *Plague*) to Children & Women with Child, by which some *Thousands* of Lives may be saved : It having been for Want of such Helps, that in *France* Numbers of those who perished by the *Plague* were observed to be Women, and most of them with Child.

How to hinder Dogs, Cats, Pidgeons, &c. from carrying the Infection from one House to another, without Killing 'em.

How Sir *Kenelm Digby* preserved himself and Family from Infection during the *Great Plague* in *London* in the Year 1665. notwithstanding they daily went Abroad.

The Receipt of that Medicine which preserved & cured all that used it during the late *Plague* in *France*.

The University of *Montpellier* approved it, and a Physician the Duke of *Berwick's* Army sent it to A Friend in *England*, with this Advice, that Four Malefactors who had robbed the Infected Houses, and murdered the Peo-

ple for the sake of plundering and stripping them, during the Plague at *Marseilles*, own'd, when they came to the Gallows, that they had preserved themselves by it, and that they went the whole time from House to House, without any fear of the Distemper, notwithstanding they were, where the most violent of the Contagion Raged.

'Tis a most excellent thing, and from Experience has been found, never to fail those who Used it, tho they were dayly conversant with the worst of the Contagion.

What *Method* is to be used in particular with Sea-men, Goods, and Shipping coming from infected Places.—And

How to know if Goods & Merchandises are free from Infection, without the Hazard of any ones Life in the Trial.

The Receipt of that Remedy which the College of Physicians (in their *Directions* for the Plague which they published by express Order of the King and Council, for the Good of the Publick, in the great Sicknes Year in *London* 1665) ordered Persons (whose Business required them to go Abroad and about Streets) to WEAR and Carry about them, to preserve from, and Keep off the Infection.

THIS Second Part containing these, and many more Particulars for the Conduct of Persons in all sorts of Stations, ought to be kept in all Families to be ready at Hand, against whatever may, at any time, happen.

DIRECTIONS for the foregoing Tobacco.

IT may be Smoaked either alone: Or you may mix it with your other Tobacco, to which it gives an excellent Flavour and Virtue, The Proportion may be thus:

Mix a Pipe or 2 of This Tobacco with a Pocket Tobacco Box of Common Tobacco: Or about half one, and half the other, just as you will: And so you may make it go as far as you please. But for the more speedy Relief in any Ailment, 'tis best & pleasantest to Smoak it alone.

It may be used at any time, and any Liquor may be drunk during the Use of it, as with common Tobacco.

Or you may dry it before a Fire, or in the Sun, & so rub it in a Moment into Snuff: And thus One Twelve-penny Parcel of this Tobacco will fill a Snuff-Box several times with the finest, quickest, pleasantest and wholesomest Snuff, that Persons perhaps ever took.

Note. 'Tis the only Way for every Person to make it themselves into Snuff, and then they'l have it Fresh made, and Pleasanter to the Taste, than any Sort of Common Snuff.

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The Following Treatises are given Gratis, In French and other European Languages, as well as English.

I. **A**N Account of the Venereal or Secret Disease. By which to know Infected Persons from Others, And Whether a SECRET INJURY is Received, or Not: If Received, In what Degree of Infection: And if Well after Former Cures. With Rules for its Cure. As When? How much? And what sort of Purging is necessary for the Cure of a Venereal Injury? And what Degrees of it may be Cured without.—Note. The Language of this Treatise is such, as not to shock the most Modest Class of Mankind: Nor give Offence to even the Chastest Mind.

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